

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 212.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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FAMILY, PLANTATION AND SHIPS'
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Orders
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Hives are a terrible torment to the
little folks, and to some older ones.
Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant
relief and permanent cure. At say
chemist's, 50 cents.

PLANTERS MEET

Eighteenth Year of the Association's Good Work.

SOME ABLE REPORTS READ

Election of Officers—Mr. Morrison on Cultivation—Fertilizers— Cane Diseases.

The eighteenth annual session of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Assembly hall on Nuuanu street. The meeting was called to order by President H. P. Baldwin. Upon roll call it was found that all the planta-



MANAGER HUGH MORRISON.
(Makaweli.)

tions were represented, with thirty-five members present. The minutes of the seventeenth annual meeting of the association were read and approved.

The following report of Secretary C. Polte was then placed in the hands of members in printed form:

STATEMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP, 1898-1899.

The following statement is from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899:

BY ISLAND—HAWAII.

Tons.

Waiakea Mill Co. 9,191
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. 932
Hilo Sugar Co. 6,880
Onomea Sugar Co. 8,404
Pepeekeo Sugar Co. 7,350
Honome Sugar Co. 4,968
Hakalau Plantation Co. 8,980
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. 5,337
Ookala Sugar Co. 3,564
Kukaiwai Plantation Co. 1,748
Kukaiwai Mill Co. 1,732
Hamakua Mill Co. 6,081
Paauhau Plantation Co. 7,529
Honomea Sugar Co. 9,111
Pacific Sugar Mill 4,650
Halawa Mill and Plantation 2,226
Halawa Plantation 1,049
Kohala Sugar Co. 4,119
Union Mill Co. 1,668
Hilo Mill (R. R. Hind) 1,222
Beecroft Plantation 609
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co. 7,722
Hawaiian Agricultural Co. 11,318
L. Chong (at Pahala) 839

Total 117,239

MAUI.

Kipahulu Sugar Co. 1,931
Hamoa Plantation 2,026
Hana Plantation Co. 3,175
Haiku Sugar Co. 4,865
Pala Plantation 6,268
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. 16,621

Total 54,389

OAHU.

Waialae Sugar Co. 2,352
Heiau Agricultural Co., Ltd. 2,191
Lale Plantation 494
Kahuku Plantation Co. 7,008
Waialae Co. 3,506
Ewa Plantation Co. 24,334
Oahu Sugar Co. 7,935

Total 65,820

KAUAU.

Kilauea Sugar Co. 5,420
Makee Sugar Co. 9,350
Lihue Plantation Co. 13,333
A. S. Wilcox 3,962
Grove Farm Plantation 1,751
Koloa Sugar Co. 5,268
McBryde Sugar Co. 1,421
Hawaiian Sugar Co. 14,350
Gay & Robinson 1,821
Waimea Sugar Mill Co. 1,021
Kekaha Sugar Co. 6,942
Estate V. Knudsen 650

Total 65,359

VARIETIES OF CANE.

Being quite recently around in the other Islands of the group, I was much interested in seeing the conditions of crops and mills and also the changes which were in process, or had already taken place in the kind of cane being planted where formerly nothing, but the Lahaina was thought of. In Ma-

kaeo, on Maui, on Hamakua and Hilo, on Hawaii, the rose bamboo is now the favorite. On lower, irrigated lands the Lahaina still holds its own, although it has lost that richness and vigor in leaf and size of stick which we were accustomed to see in this variety, but wherever this cane has been displaced by another kind we find regret at the necessity which has compelled a change. A Hamakua planter said to me: "This season has seen the last of our Lahaina; we are obliged to change; it simply refuses to grow any more."

Ever since this variety displaced the native cane we have all been aware of its good and qualities. It stands

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Lihue Plantation Co. 12,333
A. S. Wilcox 3,962
Grove Farm Plantation 1,751
Koloa Sugar Co. 5,268
Pioneer Mill Co. 10,659
Kipahulu Sugar Co. 1,931
Kukaiwai Plantation Co. 1,748
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. 932
Oahu Sugar Co. 7,935

Total 54,381

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

Waiakea Sugar Co. 9,191
Pepeekeo Sugar Co. 7,350
Leupahoehoe Sugar Co. 5,337
Kukaiwai Mill Co. 1,722
Hamakau Mill Co. 6,081
Niuli Mill 2,226
Union Mill Co. 1,668
Hilo Mill (R. R. Hind) 1,222
Beecroft Plantation 609
Oahu Sugar Co. 7,935

Total 54,381

KRUGER

among the best as regards quality and strength of juice; its fiber furnishes a hard, woody fuel, and on rich, deep soils it produces a very large crop; its faults are the habit of lying down all over the field and so decaying easily in wet fields, and after maturity it decomposes and dries up rapidly unless milled in time. This cane is known all over where cane is grown as yellow Tahiti, Bourbon, Crystalline, Cayenne, and so on. Wray, as far back as 1845, placed it, I think, second on his list. To the first rank he assigned a variety called Salangore. This fine variety is planted in Singapore in province Wellesley, in Malacca, and here and there in the French possessions. Bonamico says it is larger and more vigorous than the Lahaina, the leaves are very large and deep in color, the stick more upright and furnishes a rich juice, clean and easy to work.

Kruger mentions, among many varieties, two especially as worthy of notice, viz., Cheribon and Luzier. In Java the Black, or Cheribon, is preferred before all others. This cane had to fight its way, so strong were the prejudices of all classes against it. The rind is very hard, and before the age of powerful mills the yield of its juice was small. It was proven, however, to be not only juicier and sweeter than its competitors, but gave double the amount of sugar from a given acre.

Kruger says it is more generally planted than all the other varieties, and while very rich in sugar, is yet more capable of withstanding adverse conditions of climate and so forth, than any other kind of cane. Among adverse conditions, he mentions excessive wet at times, and prolonged dryness at other times. The Sereh disease has unfortunately compelled many to give this variety up, much against their will.

The Luzier is a still harder variety and as yet less liable to the Sereh disease; with good cultivation, its juice and yield approach nearly to the Cheribon.

I have mentioned these varieties principally because I think some of them might yet serve our purpose in these Islands if cuttings were imported and planted with a view of taking the place of our Lahaina on uplands and soils so exhausted that a profitable crop for this variety can no longer be obtained. The Rose Bamboo, we know, has proven itself, in Hamakau and other districts, a fine, valuable cane after the Lahaina has run out, but the Bamboo is said to be exhausting to a soil, hence other kinds will eventually have to be found to take its place.

We are liable, however, to too sanguine that a change from one variety to another will do all for us that we expect and desire. The near relationship of the cultivated canes is, I think, becoming more and more a fact to us, and occasionally we hear of some peculiar brand cropping up where the direct parent, or variety had not been known. In the Oahu district we were shown what is called there and in Kauai the Whitene cane. This cane, we were informed, was obtained by the editor of our Planters' Monthly while he resided in Kauai, by grafting. We know the Bamboo variety has changed its character in some respects; its juice is purer and stronger, while the rind is more brittle, and makes better fuel than in former times. In these respects cultivation, climate and soil have brought it up to resemble the Lahaina in a great measure. The color of the stick, some say, has been modified, but the leaf, so far, preserves its darker color.

Climate, soil, age and cultivation have great influence on the color, shape and general make-up of a cane and determine, perhaps, these variations. It is not possible, therefore, to fix definitely for all time the group to which a cane may belong; neither are they named alike in the different countries where they are cultivated. While on this subject, I may mention that I obtained from Mr. Marsden a few samples of four or five varieties in November, 1898, with names attached as follows, viz.: First, Striped Singapore; second, Big Tana; third, Large Yellow; and fourth, a red variety; these were planted late and they gave but feeble results, but a rootstock from them is worthy of notice. Striped Singapore gave sticks 1½ pounds per foot in weight, diameter 2 inches; 8 feet long. Juice: Brix 19.8; Sucrose 17.6, Purity 91.2. Big Tana gave sticks 2 pounds per foot, 9 feet long; diameter, 2½ inches. Juice, Brix: 14.6; sucrose, 10.9; purity 74.6. Large Yellow gave sticks 1½ pounds per foot, 9 feet long; diameter 2 inches; Juice: Brix: 18.1; sucrose, 15.2; purity, 83.9. These canes were not matured when sampled (three months yet to grow), otherwise a richer juice would have been found. These varieties deserve, I think, to be tried on a larger scale. Other planters must have received samples about the time I did, but I have not heard further regarding them. Perhaps some of the planters present may have something to say in this matter.

SEED-EYES IN A GIVEN AREA.

We plant, usually, to suit the quality

of the land, from four feet, six, in rather poor land, up to six feet or more, in rich, deep soil. We take an average row of any length; say thirty feet, and five feet between rows; this gives us 150 feet surface; then if we plant in this thirty feet furrow 100 eyes we may obtain on an average 40 per cent roots, some of which will die in the struggle for existence, but whether any of them die or not our crop will not be satisfactory unless secondary shoots, stronger and richer than the first, come up. This is the point: if we have the rows too near each other and the eyes too numerous in the row, we do the cane injury, but if we depend too much on our cane sending out secondary shoots and consequently plant too far apart, then we have too open a field and the yield is unsatisfactory. This is only too well known, I think, by all having

to do with the cane.

Consequently, the yield is not

satisfactory.

Consequently, the yield is not

ON GUARD AGAINST POSSIBLE ENEMIES

(Continued from Page 2.)

ent endeavor to reconstruct the island, financially, politically and socially. I pledge my best efforts to harmonize all factions. In my opinion, the existing regime is entitled to much credit, and I am satisfied that all intelligent Cubans take the same view, believing that the military government is paving the way for the eventual independence of the island, as promised in the joint resolution of Congress, a resolution which, judging from what I learned while in Washington, will become operative as soon as the United States Government thinks it safe to put it into operation."

REBEL TAXES IN MANILA.

Aguinaldo's Agents Captured by 'Otis' Police.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Mail advises to the War Department state that a native with a commission as lieutenant colonel in the insurgent army has been captured in Manila. The prisoner has credentials from Aguinaldo to collect taxes from the inhabitants of Manila and had been doing so and remitting the money to the rebel commander. It is also stated that Major Thompson of the Signal Corps has been relieved from his position of press censor and that he has been succeeded by a member of General Otis' staff.

Some additional advices have been received from Manila by the military authorities. The officials attached to General Otis' staff discovered recently in a house in Malate certain suspicious documents, the authenticity of which no one has yet questioned, despite the weird and nefarious nature of their contents. Among other papers was one which proved to be an agreement binding its signatories to systematic plunder and murder.

The agreement was to rob everybody and everything, the proceeds of such an occupation being placed in a common store and the profits of sale or distribution of unsalable stuff to be equally divided. The house, according to the theory advanced by the military authorities, was occupied by discharged Filipino soldiers. The managers of the dive suddenly disappeared when they learned of the investigation being made by Otis' agents.

VICE PRESIDENT BETTER.

He Sits up and Hears Cheerful Election News.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—At a late hour tonight Vice President Hobart's condition was reported to be more favorable. It was stated at his house that Mr. Hobart had been able to sit up in a chair at the window for a short time and had eaten some solid food, something that he had not done in three weeks.

He was less nervous tonight than he has been for some days, and his family felt encouraged over his apparent improved condition. Dr. Newton, who remained at the house tonight, would not offer any encouragement as to the Vice President's recovery.

During the day Attorney General Griggs called and had a short interview with the Vice President. Mr. Hobart was cheerful and he told Mrs. Hobart that he hoped to be able to take her out for a drive before long.

It was undoubtedly the best day the Vice President has had for weeks. He appeared greatly interested in the elections and inquired especially after the Ohio result. He instructed his private secretary to procure for him the earliest possible returns from Ohio and the other States. The early returns were furnished him, but he did not remain awake for the later news.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

Horrible Fate of a Shipwrecked Steamer Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Captain Littlehales of the British steamship Kurdistan, which has arrived here from the west coast of South America, brings information regarding the probable fate of the missing French steamship Madalene, which sailed from Valparaiso for Havre and disappeared completely. From information gathered at the Kurdistan's stopping point there appears to be little doubt that the Madalene was wrecked near the Pacific side of the entrance of the Straits of Magellan and that her crew was captured by a band of Patagonian cannibals.

From lights seen burning at night, Captain Littlehales thinks the crew sought refuge at Otter Point, a short distance outside of the straits entrance, where the Kurdistan anchored on the night of September 14, on her way to Philadelphia. Whether they were signal lights for assistance Captain Littlehales could not tell, as he did not know of the loss of the vessel until he had passed that point.

While the Kurdistan was at Valparaiso an American sailor named Stetson boarded the vessel and stated that he had left the Madalene because of her unseaworthiness.

THE YAQUI WAR.

Indians Kill an American and Take a German.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Nov. 6, via Naples, Nov. 7.—The Yaqui Indians have killed Nettleton, an American, and carried a German into captivity. They have renewed hostilities in the lower Yaqui valley and the people in the river towns in that section are again on the defensive.

A special courier arrives today with intelligence of the terrible fight between Nettleton, the American, and Rossick, the German, and Indian at Cazan hacienda, near Bacum, last Saturday night. The two men were overseers of the property. At the beginning of the attack shortly before daylight they made a brave defense and

used their arms effectively, but the doors of the hut were battered down and in the hand-to-hand battle that ensued Nettleton was shot and clubbed to death.

Rossick, although wounded, was spared. After taking all the provisions in sight and their prisoner, the Indians withdrew to the south side of the river.

Three Americans have been killed by the Indians since July. Another naturalized American, Dr. Wunschow of Oakland, Cal., mysteriously disappeared in August a few miles from Nasca. Evidence in this case points to murder. The missing man's wife has appealed to Consul Darneil of Nogales, but the State Department has not been officially notified of the case.

DOESN'T SPEAK FOR MONEY.

Bryan Charges Nothing for Campaign Speeches.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—In the campaign just closed the Republicans have charged many times that Mr. Bryan made campaign speeches for money, and it was declared that through his political work he was making a fortune. It was also said that he was not able to earn a living as a lawyer. In reply to the first allegation Mr. Bryan tonight authorized the Examiner to say that he does not charge a cent for any campaign speech, and that on these trips pays his own hotel bills and railroad fares, unless he is traveling on a special train. In reply to the second charge, that he could not earn his living as a lawyer, Mr. Bryan made the following statement:

"Mr. Bryan began the practice of law in his native town, Jacksonville, Ill., July 4, 1883, shortly after his graduation. He was then 23 years old, and for the next six months, or for the remainder of the year 1883, his fees at the bar amounted to \$70, but for the next year, 1884, they amounted to \$770. In 1885 they were \$1,085.27, and in 1886, \$1,566.50. For the next nine months his fees were \$1,226.93, or at the rate of about \$1,800 a year, and on the last day of September, 1887, he moved to Lincoln, Neb., and began business there October 10, 1887, being then 27 years old and without friends in Lincoln.

"He did not even know more than half a dozen persons in Lincoln, and in the remaining three months of that year earned there in his practice at the bar \$82.55. He was then just beginning to form an acquaintance, and in 1888 earned \$834.41. In 1889 his fees rose to \$1,998.28, and were increasing in the following year when he was nominated for Congress and entered the campaign. After his election to Congress he abandoned the law for public life.

"Since the 1896 campaign he has had several offers of \$22,000 a year from corporations to act as their attorney. One was a New York corporation. But he preferred to decline all these offers and devote himself to his present objects.

"Mr. Bryan says he earns money now in three ways, from his book, through lectures and by writing articles for magazines and the press.

"While Mr. Bryan is far from being a rich man, even in the modest sense in which the term is used in small Western city, he has no debts. He has always lived within his income, owning his own house and a little farm of twenty-five acres. He has no expensive habits whatever."

William J. Bryan is the cynosure of all eyes tonight, and his triumph was certainly complete. The Democrats carry the State by 13,000 plurality.

From all sections of the country telegrams were received today, the first coming from Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, whose telegram read: "Congratulate you on your great victory."

Then came dispatches from the Pacific Coast, the South, the Middle West, the East and New England. Hundreds of congratulatory messages were received. Colonel Bryan felt very well satisfied with the result of his great work when he retired tonight.

NO DIVORCE FOR MRS. GILLIG.

She is on the Best of Terms with Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Accompanying the story that Harry Gillig, formerly of California and ex-Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was coming over from Paris to organize a regiment of rough riders to go down into Natal and assist the English against the Boers, has come a persistent tale that Mrs. Gillig has prepared papers in a suit for divorce. It has even been asserted that the suit had been filed and that Gillig had insisted a year ago that the suit should be brought.

The two have not lived together much for several years, but Mrs. Gillig vehemently denies that she contemplates a suit or that there has been any disagreement. When seen at her home, 102 East Thirty-fifth street, tonight she said, with much feeling:

"The rumor is one of the cruel annual ones which are circulated about me, or in fact, about all prominent women, who, from force of circumstances, are obliged to be separated a portion of the year from their husbands. Nothing is further from my mind than such an action. My husband and myself are on the best of terms. He is at present in Paris studying music, but I expect to see him soon."

Mrs. Gillig is the leader of New York's smart Bohemian set, her dogs are the sensation of the bench shows and her house is accounted one of the most artistic in New York. She was Miss Amy Crocker of Sacramento, and before marrying Gillig had been divorced from R. Porter Ashe.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous hacking cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat. It relieves the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

NEWS OF HAWAII

What is Occurring on the Big Island.

The Postoffice—Hilo Hospital—Mauila Road—Another Earthquake Shock.

The following interesting paragraphs appear in the last number of the Hilo Herald:

The question of our having a post office in the near future is still in the form of a question, and as there seems to be considerable difference in opinion as to where it should be located there is a chance of it remaining as it now is, and where it is, unless some forcible means are brought to bear to settle the question of locality. The Herald is thankful for a new idea and as one was recently outlined to us we will take the liberty to herewith explain it that the public may have one more item of discussion in regard to post office location.

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NEGATIVES OVERBOARD.

Photographer Silva reports having had a box of his finest negatives destroyed by being dropped into the salt water while unloading from the Kinai some time ago. Though the blame is laid at the door of the Wilder Steamship Co. it voices loud the necessity of a breakwater, which would enable vessels lying alongside the wharf to discharge without having to wait till each time the vessel rocked toward the wharf to land a box.

LOOKING FOR LEONIDS.

Star gazing was in vogue last night but those who gazed did not see the fall thereof as it was too cloudy. Meteors when falling in clusters are indeed a pretty sight and as they make periodic appearances about every 33 years it was no small loss to have been unable to get the opportunity of seeing what happens but about once in a life time.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

L. M. Whitehouse reports that the

section five which is about 600 feet long. Government prisoners are at work on the north end while Mr. Whitehouse will continue from the south end and expects to have the whole section completed by the latter part of January which will make it possible to travel the entire length of the island and over a fine carriage road. The public will then have no more occasion to wait for delayed overland mails and tardy steamers but travel night and day with perfect safety where heretofore it meant danger to life and limb.

CLEARING AT OLAA.

R. T. Forrest was in town Saturday night and reports the work of clearing at Olaa moving along rapidly. Mr. Forrest says that if the efficiency of the stump puller, used by himself and Mr. Ragdale, had been tested by any one before he saw it work, he would not have believed it. It far exceeds all his expectations. He says that though the machine is able to pull from the center of and clear ten acres at one setting up, they find it more economical to pull about four acres at one setting, for the handling of long cables and long hauls take more time to move the machine.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

Mr. Pilgrim, who is in the employ of H. Hackfeld & Co., met with a painful accident last Sunday on Waianae street, while riding a spirited horse. He lost control of the animal and while turning the corner near the postoffice he was thrown to the ground, striking the head against a telephone post and inflicting a painful wound. He was immediately placed in a hack and driven to Dr. Rice who took several stitches in the cut. He has recovered, although not able to attend to his duties.

HILO FRUIT ABROAD.

For the purpose of introducing Hawaiian oranges and bananas on the Mainland and placing Hilo fruits in prominence, the Matson company have procured 500 oranges and 200 bunches of bananas which they intend shipping in cold storage on the Roderick Dhu. This will be done merely in the shape of an experiment which if it proves successful will be the opening of new enterprises on Hawaii.

SURVEY LINES AT PUNA.

Mr. Klugel is now running preliminary survey lines into Puna from the proposed Olaa mill site to some point near Green Lake where it is proposed to build the Puna mill.

CUSTOM HOUSE AUDITOR.

W. A. Hardy has been appointed by Auditor General Austin to audit the books of the custom house. All Government accounts are to be audited.

The Jury Disagrees.

In the Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Perry the trial of Detogal Marcello charged with the murder of a countryman at Moanalua, was proceeded with. The argument continued till 11:45 when the jury retired to consider the evidence but after a debate of four and a half hours they were unable to agree upon a verdict and at 4 o'clock upon enquiry by the Court, Mr. Bishop replied that the result of the last five ballots stood at 8 to 4 with no chance of alteration.

Judge Perry then discharged them from further consideration of the case, and defendant was remanded to the custody of the Marshal to stand for trial as may be ordered hereafter.

THE BUNION SHOE.

MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

L. M. Whitehouse reports that the

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words,

shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE COMPETENCY OF OTIS.

We print elsewhere some interesting comments upon the state of affairs in the Philippines in which the author, Mr. Albert P. Taylor, criticizes General Otis' management of the war. The points made reduce themselves to the postulate that if Otis were a strong commander he could, without much delay, bring the fighting to an end. For ourselves we confess a doubt as to the justice of this conclusion. General Otis has a small army in a large country. With from 20,000 to 50,000 men—the former figure standing for his active force during the first year's campaign—he has operated amidst an unfriendly population of several millions and against a guerrilla army aggregating 30,000 men and capable of indefinite and instant reenforcement. A guerrilla war is the most difficult of any for a General, engaged in legitimate operations, to contend with. Napoleon was fairly worried out of Spain by ambushed banditti. One of his Generals lost Hayti to a rabble of black partisans. Spain has wasted the lives of a million brave men and lost a billion or more of money during the last two hundred years in the vain effort to subdue unorganized revolutionary bands in Cuba and the Philippines. She lost her western empire to guerrillas. During the American Civil war Colonel Mosby with 500 mounted farmers, lineal descendants of the stout swashbucklers of Sumpter and Marion, terrorized the Union border for two years and kept 40,000 Federal troops idly guarding points which he might possibly attack. Mosby was too much for Custer, Sheridan and Grant and his little command held its ground until after Appomattox. In the light of these examples of the efficacy of partisan warfare we cannot justly blame General Otis for his failure, in a year and a half, to capture or destroy the elusive native riflemen who haunt the wide swamps and jungles of Luzon. Were dashing Phil Sheridan in his place we do not believe the showing would be better.

There is small propriety in demanding the recall of General Otis because of his alleged failures, though it would be right enough to supplant him on grounds of military etiquette. It is an anomaly to have the bulk of the United States Army, engaged in active service, under the command of a junior officer. General Otis is a Brigadier of the Regular Army and a Major-General of Volunteers, while there are several full Major-Generals of the Regular Army compelled to sit in offices and chafe under derisive public sympathy. Too much of that sort of thing has occurred since the trouble with Spain began, notably the appointment of Shafter, a mere sworded tumefaction, to command at Santiago. The impartial public would welcome the assignment to supreme duty in Luzon of a man like Miles or Brooke, though not, we believe, on any other grounds than those of common fairness to General Otis' superior officers.

It must not be forgotten, however, that Otis has suffered no defeats in the Philippine war. Whenever he has met the enemy, and that has been often, the enemy has got the worst of it. Were the latter willing to stake everything on a pitched battle we might hear of some very decisive results to General Otis' credit; but it is surely not the American commander's fault that the Tagals see their duty differently. He is doing all he can, but the enemy declines to risk his cause on the field of a possible Waterloo.

M'KINLEY'S LAND ORDER.

Late news from Washington makes it reasonably clear that the President was misled in the matter of his Hawaiian Land proclamation and that he now intends to modify it, if not in precise terms, at least by the manner in which it is construed. Advices from various people now at the Capital or lately there are to the effect that sales and leases so far made in good faith will be respected—that is, such as were made before the Executive proclamation reached Honolulu. Mr. H. B. Gehr of the Hilo-Kohala Railway, who has been in Washington, is so well-satisfied with the outlook that he will go on with his building enterprise notwithstanding that the right of way secured for his road crosses Government land. All this is reassuring and quite what might have been expected of the President and his advisers.

We are led to understand that General Hartwell has prepared a brief in which he cites law points against the validity of the proclamation in the hope that the Executive may be led to annul that instrument altogether. But whether he succeeds or not in this undertaking the people who have bought

or leased Government land under the Island law and before transfers were inhibited are not going to be treated unjustly.

This whole muddle might have been avoided if the local Government had sent special agents to Washington immediately after the passage of the Annexation bill and kept them there. Of course it could not be foreseen that there would be trouble and we do not in any way array the Government for neglect. The point we make is that the premature and undigested land order justified the local authorities in sending General Hartwell or any other well-informed Hawaiian citizen to Washington and that it prompts regret that the danger did not give warning early enough to enable them to anticipate it by having a man on the ground in time. As it is, the presence of General Hartwell at Washington has already done good and we may safely leave to him and to his unofficial confere, Hon. W. O. Smith, the task of keeping the Administration in touch with the real conditions in Hawaii. It can hardly be wondered that the President and Secretary of State are sometimes deceived about our local matters when a man like Senator Culion, who has been in these Islands, could go so far and so easily astray.

AS TO THE BOERS.

Doubtless a large proportion of the American people are in sympathy with the Boers in the present war. There is something inspiring in the stand these hardy Dutchmen are making on their native veldt; something that savors of greed and chicanery in the efforts of the British Government to seize their country. But after all this view is the sentimental one. The real point to be considered is what is best for the future of South Africa and of civilization as a whole. If an omelet is to be made some eggs must be broken and they must of necessity be good eggs. If civilization is to have a unified and perfect sway some hardships must be visited upon those who, though brave and not without good grounds for an appeal to the conscience and sympathy of men, stand insistently in the way.

There were Boers in America once. They held Manhattan Island, Long Island and the richer part of the present State of New York. They dominated the greatest commercial harbor of North America and controlled the Hudson river from its source to its mouth. Their pioneers penetrated the region of the great lakes and peered across the border into Canada. Honest and religious though they were they wanted to keep their New Amsterdam out of the current of the world's affairs. They craved isolation and resented the intrusion of a buzzing commerce. Suppose that sentiment had permitted them to keep the ground their courage had won and their toil had fructified? Suppose the Boer flag floated over the Empire State today? Would not the United States be weak at a vital point? Would not the peril of war and the friction of opposing tariffs stand in the way of the full realization of American progress and opportunity? Would not humanity have a poorer show to get ahead?

We view the case of the Boers in South Africa in the light of this example. Like their kindred in North America they are in the way of a united and progressive Commonwealth-British rule from the Cape to the Zambezi means in God's good time a United States of South Africa, strong, populous, democratic, carrying the lighted torch into the abysses of the Dark Continent. It is best for Africa and best for the world that anything which rears itself as an obstacle to such a consummation should be swept aside. The Boers are the obstacle and therefore they must go.

Happily it will be for their good and their descendants will not regret the catastrophe. A hundred years from now South Africa, bound in perfect union and under one flag should find in its young Cronjies and Jouberts men like our own Roosevelts and Schuylers, component parts of a nation where Dutch and English strains have merged into one noble and invincible type.

So far as the public has been advised the new Japanese treaties are making none of the trouble that was anticipated. The little brown men take pride in proving that their country is civilized and justice is being meted out in the Anglo-Saxon fashion. Shortly before the treaties took effect the Emperor issued a rescript in which he said that he expected his loyal subjects "to conform to the national policy of enlightenment and progress and to be united to one man in treating the people from far-off lands with cordiality and in thereby endeavoring to uphold the character of this nation and enhance the glory of the Empire." Besides this rescript there was issued, under the seal of the Minister of State for Justice a set of rules and regulations for the public at large, popular obedience to which is measurably rendering the foreign colonies to what they were afraid might turn out to be an unmitigated evil.

THE GALICIAN ORCE &c.

The "poor Galician" is again raising his assertive head, this time in the columns of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, a journal which oscillates between hatred of Hawaiian Republicans and unhappiness over the extent and value of our sugar crop. The Planter, etcetera, has just heard about Rabbi Levy and his essay in freak philanthropy, whereupon it remarks with hydraulic pathos that "it is evident the guarantees of liberty and personal rights have not yet been extended to the humble dwellers of that (this) region." And then our Louisiana contemporary declares that "the time has come to establish American institutions in the island group." It must have been difficult for the Louisiana editor in inditing these noble sentiments to resist the passion to intersperse them with "cheers" and "prolonged applause." Doubtless he would have made frequent use of these catchwords if he had been reporting his views as a speech.

It is an unusual privilege to sit at the feet of a Louisiana planter and learn Americanism and the ethics of liberty and personal rights—one that the people of Hawaii who were fighting for years to get under the flag that Louisiana tried so hard to escape from will of course appreciate. But we venture to remark that there are several kinds of Americanism and that the Hawaiian sugar men are entitled to their choice. There is the Americanism of Louisiana which, when a negro laborer in the cane fields grows obstreperous runs him out of the country on some cooked up charge, turning loose a bloodhound or a mob when his feet begin to lag. But it is not the kind that fits into the civilization of Hawaii. It is a trifle too much like the ante-bellum Americanism which brought Louisiana into difficulties with the North to satisfy the civilized aspirations of these islands.

There is another kind of Americanism which the Hawaiian planters use in their treatment of imported labor which is best interpreted by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Arago case. The Arago was a merchant ship whose crew deserted and were arrested for breach of contract and thrown into jail. They had signed the articles for the voyage and chose to break them. When arrested they employed counsel who made the Constitutional plea of involuntary servitude, but the Supreme Court of the United States held the contract with its penal clauses to be valid. The seamen had known what was before them; they had wanted their berths on the terms offered; they had accepted their wages and then changing their minds, had sought to evade their obligations. In common justice to their employers the law compelled them to do as they had agreed.

The planters of Hawaii have done nothing in their treatment of the Galicians which opposes the letter and spirit of American law as interpreted in the Arago case. All they asked was that the Galicians, who had been imported here at their expense on definite terms, should meet those terms. The Galicians thought it would be a good speculation to desert, leave the planters out of pocket for expenses and go to work as free laborers. The Hawaiian courts in turn, following the exact precedent in the Arago case, held differently, and as the Galicians refused to work they were sent to jail as they deserved to be. It was their rare good luck that they did not try their disreputable tricks in Louisiana. If they had we do not doubt that most of them would have danced in air before the next sunrise, unhappy examples of the danger that comes of running amuck with Louisiana Americanism.

However, let the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer understand that the penal clause in labor contracts is now, despite its Americanism, held in abeyance here. It is no longer enforced. That is a concession we make to the spirit of the times. But it is still in order for Louisiana, in its devotion to "liberty" and "personal rights" to do something for the negro of its cane fields whose enjoyment of either is a blessing too much disguised to be all apparent.

NO ADVANTAGE TAKEN.

One of the striking mistakes in the Culion letter is the charge that Hawaiian merchants have rushed foreign goods into the country under the local tariff so as to get a special advantage over American jobbers when the Dingley tariff takes effect. We are assured that nothing of the kind has been done. Imports have, it is true, increased, but they are chiefly from the United States and are due to the growth of our population and of our commercial interests. Far from being overstocked our merchants are subject to periodical famines. Were the charge which Senator Culion makes a valid one it would come with bad grace from him as the representative of a State whose wealthy importers got in a fourteen months' supply of foreign manufactured articles between the time the Dingley bill passed and the date upon

which it went into effect. In fact, so general were imports during this period that "McKinley prosperity" did not ensue for a year and a half after the election of 1896. It took that time for American manufacturers to get control of the home market. We do not, however, make the *tu quoque* argument. The point is that what Senator Culion's wealthy constituents did eagerly and on a vast scale, Hawaiian importers have not done at all.

ELECTROLYZED SALT WATER.

The occasional discussion here of electrolyzed sea water as a disinfectant gives interest to the accompanying statements of the Army and Navy Journal touching the use of that cheap remedial agency for some of the ills of city life in warm countries. The Army and Navy Journal states that experiments in Havana after the authorities had ceased dependence on broom and bucket proved the value of the process. Major J. G. Davis, chief of the Sanitary Division of Havana was empowered to make tests with a small plant with a daily capacity of 10,000 gallons. He was altogether successful. In the judgment of the authorities the low death rate of Havana the past summer was the result of the free use of the electrolyzed fluid. "The sewers and unpaved portions of Havana were treated with the purifying agent," says the Journal, "the strength of which is 90 grains of available chlorine to the gallon. The prediction is safe one that the difficulty of overcoming the unsanitary condition of tropical cities will be lessened by more than half by the use of electrolyzed sea or salt water obtained with the aid of a small dynamo run by steam or water power."

The subject thus presented has already been studied by our Board of Health but it would seem to be desirable for the Government to get full reports from Havana and file them for future reference. If we have an ocean of disinfectants at our doors it is well to learn and to keep in mind the best methods of making quick use of it and to provide all needful appliances.

The Transvaal is directly under Hawaii; it is our antipodes. In other respects it promises very soon to be under Queen Victoria.

The question of whether Dewey wants to be President will not be in doubt very long if Mrs. Dewey has any positive views of the subject.

The surplus is large but if the hung-up opium smugglers persist in getting caught and fined it will mount up faster than the plans for spending it.

Alabama chose a Legislature which will return Morgan to the Senate. That may not have been Republican victory but it was a near-enough imitation of it.

About all Mr. McLean has to console himself with is the memory of John Sherman's pre-election remark that Republican success in Ohio was impeded by Hannaism.

In a Chicago interview Frederick J. Cross states that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy will be put in use on this group by February 1st. Owing to the elevations on every island of the eight and to the rarity of our electrical storms it is believed that the system will prove a complete and continuous success. The public and private advantages to follow such a result go without saying.

The successful test of the submarine torpedo boat Holland will put the secret agents of European powers on their mettle to find out all about the novel craft. The Holland marks a new departure in Navy building almost as clearly as did Ericsson's Monitor and the latter's armored antagonist, the Merrimac. It is certain that from now on every maritime nation will bend its energies to invent a match for her.

It is gratifying to note that the street signs are being put up. The need of them has been felt for years and was the cause of vigorous comment in print by the foreign correspondents who flocked here in 1893. Thanks to the new spirit of progressiveness in Honolulu it will soon be practicable for the stranger within our gates to find his way around without asking a policeman, buying a map or hiring a hack.

Before long everything on the Mainland will be bound up in trusts—even newspapers. The shipbuilders are now coalescing, the Union Iron Works having amalgamated, or proposed to, with the Cramps, Huntington and the rest. It will be interesting to watch the result upon bids for American vessels of war. Of course competition is practically at an end and it remains to be seen whether cheapness of price, the essential claim for good will of the trusts, will now ensue.

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Makes Well.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Stick Headache. 25c.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association is having an interesting and profitable meeting, which will conclude today or tomorrow. The Advertiser's reports will be as complete as possible and we hope, within the present week, to present all the important papers that were read.

Census Enumerator Atkinson's report ought to be a splendid advertisement for these islands. The growth of population since 1890 has been phenomenal and it will be Mr. Atkinson's interesting task to cast it into official figures. We do not doubt that the showing will go a long way to convince the Mainland people that Hawaii is the coming country—a place to tie to and make the most of.

The sympathetic Hilo officers who went to arrest a man for cruelty to his horse and who tired out one of their own and killed another in the course of the pursuit, finally returning home with an animal borrowed from the offender, should go out of the humane profession. There is hardly room enough in it for them and a horse that wants to live.

Jeffries is the first prize ring champion who is willing to fight all comers. The others wanted to rest on their laurels as long as possible before putting them in jeopardy. The Pride of California, however, likes fighting, is afraid of nobody and now proposes to give ex-champion Corbett a chance to retrieve himself. In the fistic arena this sort of thing is regarded as chivalric and it has naturally enhanced Jeffries' peculiar fame.

If the United States Government has demanded the open door in China it can hardly afford to deny to the powers interested there the right of free access to the Philippines. What is insisted upon in the one case must be conceded in the other. This implies a colonial status for the Philippines, as a Territorial form, to be in accord with the organic law of the Union, would have to surround the archipelago with the trade barrier of American tariff and navigation laws.

Cecil Rhodes is still safe in Kimberley and the investing force has been greatly weakened by the detachment of Boer forces for service on the Eastern and Southern borders. It does not seem likely now that Kimberley will fall. Before long Sir Redvers Buller will be on the ground and then the Boers, in the nature of things, will have to take the defensive. That will be the beginning of the end.

The movement against Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah is certain to be fatal to him. In view of the public pressure Congress cannot possibly let him be seated though it may have to stretch the Constitutional point to exclude him from the House. The chances are, however, that he will not run the risk of having his credentials rejected but will retire as gracefully as possible and let bygones be bygones.

The English people have forgotten the Kaiser's telegram to Otto Paul—or remembered to forget it—and are preparing to welcome the German sovereign to London with royal ceremonies. Germany is now the only continental friend England has and the latter is not disposed to make the most of it. Undoubtedly the Anglo-German entente is a fortunate thing for the British, otherwise European intervention in the Transvaal war could hardly be avoided.

Editorial and other space is somewhat cramped this morning by the pressure of telegraphic news. The Advertiser's summary of the world's affairs goes to November 10th and covers nearly everything of interest. What is not worth giving in full is condensed into paragraphs; what is worthy of the space is printed in extenso. Our readers, if they take in the whole report, will lack for nothing important that the coast files contain.

British subjects have no reason to feel doubtful about the tenacity and courage of General White. Though in a swirl of enemies he is holding his ground with splendid courage and may be trusted to do all that a soldier can under the circumstances. There is something inspiring in his defense of an almost untenable position which all Americans, however alienated from the mother country, must appreciate.

The six cruisers which the United States is about to build are chiefly intended for police duty in time of peace. They may, indeed, do a certain minor service in war, but they are wanted chiefly to "nose around" and show the flag where its presence may be an encouragement to public order. The cruisers will be designed to wear well in tropical waters and may expect to find plenty to occupy them on the Spanish-American coast.

A correspondent asks if the Advertiser is Radical or Conservative in its local politics. We are happy to say it is neither. The Radical is like the moth that flies into the flame and is burnt up; the Conservative is like the horse which refuses to be led from his flaming stable and is also destroyed. Somewhere between the two extremes is the safe ground in politics for both the newspaper and the individual. Look for the Advertiser there.

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech was full of marked and pleasant reference to the good relations between Great Britain and the United States. Time was when a British Premier would have disdained to lean on American sympathy, and that was not very long ago. But the tremendous forward movement of the United States as a world power has brought the old empire and the young republic into the cordial relations which are natural to people of one speech, one literature and one faith.

Search is being made in Paris for the burial place and body of John Paul Jones, the first American naval hero—Scotsman by birth, Yankee by adoption, sailor who made the Stars and Stripes respected, a Chevalier of France and an Admiral of the Russian Navy. That such a man should have been buried in obscurity and his sepulcher forgotten was due to the excitement of the French Revolution in the course of which he died. A trace of Jones' resting place has been found under a half-ruined building and if the bones are discovered and identified they will probably be removed to the United States and interred with fitting honors.

The statement in the Associated Press telegrams that in case the Transvaal war goes against the Boers Johannesburg and the Rand will be destroyed may be something more than a mere sensational rumor. A recent book on South Africa states that the forts surrounding the mining capital are built not to defend the town but to menace it and that in their construction the laborers spent months removing dirt from shafts which are believed to be the inlets to dynamite mines. Johannesburgers think that their city now rests on galleries filled with explosives. As to the Rand it is seriously held that the Boers intend, if worst comes to worst, to turn it into a heap of debris which it would not pay to remove.

The proposal to cut down the rate of interest paid by the Postal Savings bank so as to stop deposits and induce withdrawals comes from those who are trying to solve the surplus problem. Funds deposited go to swell the surplus plus the Government is put in the peculiar attitude of hiring money which it does not need and thereby keeping it out of the channels of trade where it is needed very much. If the Postal Savings rate were reduced to 3 or 3½ per cent. the situation would be relieved, money formerly put in Government keeping them finding its way in search of higher interest to banks that would loan it to the public. Other suggestions are that the Government itself loan a part of the surplus on approved security or that it turn the funds over to the commercial banks as depositaries. Probably the Minister of Finance will weigh each of these plans and adopt the one which seems both lawful and feasible. So far as using any part of the money for public works is concerned it is a scheme to which the impossibility of legislative appropriation—the President of the United States having stopped all elections here—presents an insuperable barrier.

PLANTERS MEET

(Continued from Page 1.)

practical experience of the work, and must be decided according to circumstances. For example, I observed on Pala and Hamakapoko as many as 120 sticks to a 30-foot row, while on Makaweli we may plant as many as 150 eyes, or as few as thirty eyes in a 30-foot row, yet our final outcome will be about seventy-five to eighty-five sticks, and these give us as many tons of sugar per acre as the 120 sticks on Pala. It is therefore in the nature of the soil of the one place to send out a great many shoots of a smaller size, and the other place to grow a given average number of a larger kind, assuming that both places yield a given amount of sugar per acre. This subject has been again and again brought up for discussion. Years ago we planted far fewer eyes to a given area and gradually hearing and seeing enormous quantities on some favored field of our neighbor, we have added more and more eyes in our planting, until no doubt it has been very much overdone. We are liable to recede, however, too far in the opposite direction. If we could always choose the right seed, and have all the other conditions just as they should be, then I think, one-third of the eyes we now plant would do our work as effectively. Another point frequently argued over is, shall we use seed of one eye, or three or four, or the whole stick uncut? There can be proof brought forward in favor of each of these methods, yet this question, like the foregoing, is a very relative one indeed. Three to four eyes seem to be a mean between extremes so as to suit different soils where perhaps in special localities short seed of one eye, or an uncut cane would serve equally well, or perhaps better. In Dr. Ballard's work on cane, he quotes Stubb's experiments on this point, page 508, where in twenty samples, the uncut cane yielded a higher tonnage than the cut cane. I had an illustration of this on five acres, which I planted some time ago. The uncut cane at first was very irregular, but by eight or ten months it had gone ahead of the cut seed. There is no proof whatever that the eyes on the upper portion draw the nourishment from the eyes on the center or lower end of the stick. It is more rational to believe that each joint is complete within itself and the middle or lower end eyes being much older die earlier, or if alive, sprout slower than the top-joint eyes. Cutting the seed, however, is correct, and on an average gives a chance that all the slower eyes are not altogether. Hence if there is any missing the field is more uniform and the missing parts not all together.

IRRIGATION.

No operation connected with growing cane is so surrounded with antiquated notions on the one hand and prejudices on the other. The fact seems self-evident that some soils receive and retain the water easily; others again allow it to pass through, retaining scarcely any more than a layer of sand does. Some yellow, clay soils become sour if irrigated once a month; some red lands require it every eight or ten days, and there are all sorts of gradations between. We hear of such and such a plantation making so many tons of sugar per acre; therefore the reasoning goes, with similar quantities of water, other places should do so likewise. Some of the main factors on irrigated plantations are depth and kind of soil, alluvial or not, temperature and freedom from high winds, or, in other words, climate. Our Islands are so small that a few miles changes our climate from rain to sunshine, from still, sultry weather to vigorous north-east winds. Statistics could easily be compiled showing how many cubic feet of water through a crop produce so many tons of sugar on this or that plantation, but the information, at best, would, in the hands of the unskillful, be worse than useless, while those who know what they are about do not require such information to guide them, unless all the other conditions are equally plain.

As a rule, cane requires a good deal of water; the land should not be drier for a foot down than, say, 25 per cent to 30 per cent, yet the fact is sometimes forced upon us that cultivated cane is more a dry than a wet land crop. I think I can easily say, in many instances, excessive irrigation has leached instead of irrigated the soil. Prejudice in this line die hard, and where an interest in a subdivision of water exists, they will grow stronger rather than weaker. In this respect share planting has had an evil name long ago. On some of the larger places, such as Spreckelsville, it practically came to a dead stand-still from this more than from any other cause. It is evident therefore that a proportion of acreage is not always a just division for the amount of water, but the question is so full of loopholes that we go on to other parts of the subject; I am sure, however, that planting on shares on irrigated plantations will never be popular nor give the satisfaction in the future which it failed years ago to give in the past.

THRESHING, OR STRIPPING.

Most people in this country strip off the dry leaves; a few see no need of this costly and disagreeable job; it is not done in Hamakapoko, Makaweli nor Paauhau, and it is generally omitted in other sugar-growing countries. It is but fair to add that on very dry plantations the reasons for threshing are few, while on the wet lands there are apparently good reasons for so doing. This question can be profitably left to those interested; where it is found beneficial it will be done, and where it gives no advantage it will be left undone.

MANURES.

As Doctor Maxwell will no doubt do this subject justice, I only wish to say a few words about it. The question of restoring to the soil what had been taken out by crops was not very well known formerly and it is doubtful if it is understood by the majority of planters today. Deitell and Bonane went into this subject, but Bassel, following in their train, put the matter into a more logical position. From a given weight of matured cane and leaves certain proportions of nitrogen, phospho-

ric acid, potash, etc., were obtained as an ultimate analysis; and from this he naturally concluded the weights of each component could easily be calculated for any crop, large or small. This he calls fertilizing by restoration. The idea seems rational enough that if we return to the soil what we have taken out, and in the same condition, the soil would be as good as it was before it produced a crop. It is an old adage and in some cases a good one, that we return to the soil the begasse and the leaves and allow the bulky mass a sufficient time to decompose and become absorbed by the soil. This requires much labor and plenty of land, so that the rotation of planting is a good many years in coming again to the same field.

In ratooning a field I have in many instances plowed under the leaves and added nitrates and lime, and had good results from them, more, I think, from the mechanical effect than from their chemical properties; but we have been informed from some of our own planters, as well as from those in other sugar-growing countries, that a surer way does not exist of propagating borders, and other injurious insects, while others urge the destruction of all leaves and decayed cane in order to keep out the many obscure sicknesses and diseases usually found about cane-fields. If it could be done, a better way would be to compost all such matters until it was fit as rotted manure, to be transported and placed on our fields, as we do now with stable manure.

Burning the leaves in the fields destroys all the nitrogen, while the ash which remains is invariably swept away by the wind, the little that remains is generally very insignificant, even in those parts where there are no constant winds. Leaves brought from the field to generate steam in the mill give some ash which is recovered—the nitrogen, of course, in this case is lost just as well as if they were burned in the field. When newly cut, the weight of the top, green leaves and all the leaves either stripped off or which fall off during growth, is said by Bassel to be 67 per cent of the weight of the cane ready for the mill, and contains 70 per cent of all the nitrogen and about 72 per cent of the mineral matter used by the entire plant. Could it be possible to return to the soil the elements taken up by the cane and the leaves, we would have for every 2,200 pounds of cane 420 grammes of nitrogen and 3.66 kilograms of mineral matter, and from the leaves which came from these 2,200 pounds of cane 950 grammes nitrogen and 9.5 grammes of mineral matter, a total for cane and leaves, 1.37 kilos nitrogen and 13.25 kilos mineral matter.

If we multiply all these figures by $\frac{1}{2}$, we will have a little over seven tons cane per ton of sugar, which might nearly represent our requirements; then the nitrogen and the mineral matter would be for every ton of sugar made, as follows, viz.: 1.37x $\frac{1}{2}$ equals 9.8 kilos nitrogen, equals 19.58 pounds; 13.25x $\frac{1}{2}$ equals 86.12 kilos mineral matter, equals 189.46 pounds. But as nearly all plantations bring the cane leaves in the field or elsewhere, they lose, according to these figures which I have taken from Bassel's work, page 608, about 14 pounds nitrogen for every ton of sugar made—from the burning of the leaves only.

Dr. Kruger, in one of his Java reports, page 107, says the value of 100 kilos, or 220 pounds, of the dried substance in leaves, would be worth .3 centsimes for its contained nitrogen, and in his work, "Sugar Cane and its Cultivation," page 218, referring to cane leaves, says their worth is very small as mature, even taking their nitrogen and the mineral ash into consideration. In 100 kilos dry substance, he puts their value at 18 pfennig. If green leaves are dried in the sun for three or four weeks they lose four-fifths of their weight and they lose enormously in their value as a fertilizer; and it is only in the possible application of the first stripings, which usually contain a notable proportion of green, undecayed leaves, where any material benefit from their nitrogen and their mineral substances might be taken into consideration.

Bonane says, "The ash from a given quantity of green leaves may contain as much as 11 per cent or 22 per cent of potash, but from the ash of withered, dry leaves only as much as 2.63 per cent to 5.77 per cent of potash, both expressed, of course, on the ash of the dry substance. It is therefore in the growing period when the leaves are in perfect vigor that they are richest in nitrogen and potash, and when their functions are performed, their elements grow less and less, while the proportion of silica augments as they grow of less value to the cane, and eventually they fall off altogether. He insisted on facts, not on opinions. He agreed with other planters and believed that by following facts the soils could be scientifically kept up to the desired standard.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the differences between both cultivators and scientific men upon the various matters under discussion.

Dr. Maxwell pointed out similar variations in the results of analysis, but he insisted that the planters of Hawaii should know local conditions first; analysis was for the purpose of comparison as well.

President Cooke asked Dr. Maxwell if his remarks were pointed toward changes in the canes of the Islands.

Dr. Maxwell said not necessarily, but only to be able to select those best suited for our soils.

Mr. Morrison inquired into the dryness of the canes analyzed.

The discussion was also carried on by Judge Hart and Messrs. Fairchild, Olding and Renton and others.

The report of the Committee on Sugar Manufacture was presented by Chairman Renton, which was accepted and ordered printed. Discussion followed by members.

The Committee on machinery reported "no report." It was moved and carried that the extraction of sugar method be made uniform and that the same committee be continued thereon.

growth only three and a half years. Now the point is which method pays best, and which, from an agricultural point of view, is best for the land?

This question is very important where irrigation is practiced. It will be noticed that the same amount of water is used, or very nearly so, whether we take a short, or, as we may call it, a long ratoon, because practically no water is used on the long ratoons during the first six or eight months, whereas on the short ratoons, water is used just as soon as the trash is burned. Now we all know how beneficial it is for the soil to have a rest, and in the case of irrigated lands to become dry and activity to cease; this is accomplished for a short period in our long ratoon system, but it is not in the short ratoon. The average yield per annum and per acre is therefore in the one case—the sugar obtained from the plant and the short ratoons, divided by three, and in the other, the sugar of the plant plus the long ratoon divided by four. In our case (Makaweli plantation) the four years' rotation gives the best results, and is more profitable in every way, while it is making the best use of the land, and the water of irrigation. Plantations regarded from this standpoint show at a glance what results can be expected on an average from their total area, or circle of land under cultivation per acre.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrison's paper, on the motion of W. G. Irwin, it was ordered that hereafter the reports read be printed in proper form and distributed among members.

A second paper on cultivation by Mr. G. R. Ewart was also read and it was ordered that as many of the reports as possible be published in the Advertiser and the Planters' Monthly.

Discussion on the above papers was indulged in by G. F. Fairchild, Hugh Morrison, C. M. Cooke, Dr. Maxwell, H. P. Baldwin, Mr. Olding, J. M. Horner and Geo. R. Ewart.

Dr. Maxwell stated that sub-experimental stations were being established in the different Islands to carry out the work more thoroughly.

Adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

TRUSTEES MEETING.

At a quarter after one the Trustees of the Association met for the election of officers, with President H. P. Baldwin in the chair. Upon motion it was ordered that the Secretary cast the ballot for the following officers for the ensuing year:

C. M. Cooke, president; F. A. Schaefer, vice-president; F. M. Swanay, treasurer; C. Bolte, secretary; and Geo. H. Robertson, auditor.

A TEA NOON SESSION.

The Planters re-assembled at 2 p.m. After calling the meeting to order President Baldwin announced the election of officers by the Trustees and with a few remarks called the President-elect, C. M. Cooke, to the chair.

President Cooke said the once was one of great difficulty and that he accepted it with diffidence. The work was great and growing. When the Association was started the sugar output was only 18,000 tons; it had now expanded to 280,000 tons and the Planters' Association and work had widened with it. He did not feel competent to fill the office, but would do his best. He thought Mr. Irwin's motion in the morning a good one and believed the reports should be printed. He believed also there should be added a committee on attendance; he wanted to see the assembly room crowded next year with interested and enthusiastic planters.

It was moved and seconded to authorize the usual assessment for yearly expenses.

The report of the Committee on Fertilization, by Mr. A. Lidgeott was read by Dr. Maxwell and ordered published in the Advertiser and Planters' Monthly.

The report opened considerable discussion.

Dr. Maxwell gave the life history and results of a given fertilizer and pointed out those elements, withdrawn by cane growth, which must be replaced. He insisted on facts, not on opinions.

He agreed with other planters and believed that by following facts the soils could be scientifically kept up to the desired standard.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the differences between both cultivators and scientific men upon the various matters under discussion.

Dr. Maxwell pointed out similar variations in the results of analysis, but he insisted that the planters of Hawaii should know local conditions first; analysis was for the purpose of comparison as well.

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The Committee on machinery reported "no report." It was moved and carried that the extraction of sugar method be made uniform and that the same committee be continued thereon.

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may rely upon—



makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

and make a supplemental report. Dr. Maxwell was added to the committee as an ex-officio member.

Dr. Maxwell read a short but very interesting report for the committee on the Diseases of Cane, by Prof. A. Koebele, now in Australia. Accepted and ordered to be printed. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning and proceed to the experimental station and to meet in regular session again at 10:30 o'clock.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar—Centrifugals, 4½ for 96; granulated, 4½; beets 25d, Nov. 4; 9s 1d, Nov. 8.

Cane is being planted on the Oahu plantation and the laborers' quarters are built.

A dock franchise for building a dry dock at Kakaako has been refused by the Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Paul Smith has been ordered to meet his regiment, the Forty-fifth Infantry, at the earliest practicable date.

The annual retreat of the Roman Catholic clergy ended last week and the various priests are going back to their parish work.

C. D. Pringle, the squatter on Cocomut Island, Hilo, has been ordered to move by Sheriff Andrews but at last accounts he was holding the fort.

Hon. L. A. Thurston, who returned by the last Kinai, reports that Messrs. J. and S. Williams have begun work on the new 500-ton mill for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company.

While a company of men from the Solace was drilling at the Makiki baseball grounds yesterday morning one of their number dropped to the ground from a stroke of heat apoplexy. The patrol wagon was summoned and the sufferer conveyed to the vessel.

C. F. Gouveia, a Portuguese, has sued T. R. Walker, Tom May and J. Osborne, trustees of the Episcopal Church at Makiki, for trespass. Gouveia claims to have been ejected from his house at Makiki street and Wilder avenue and claims \$10,000 damages.

C. S. Brugiere, who has recently been appointed first officer of the Hancock, a son-in-law of S. B. Rose of the Wilder Steamship Company. He has for years been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and was formerly master and part owner of the bark Ophir.

Cari Widemann, one of the defendants in the case of T. R. Mossman vs. H. R. Macfarlane et al., has filed a demurrer to plaintiff's complaint on the grounds, first, that there is a defect or misjoinder of parties defendant, and, second, that the complaint is ambiguous, uncertain and insufficient.

BORN.

DONNELLY—In this city, November 20, 1899, to the wife of Wm. J. Donnelly, a son.

The steamer Kilauea Hou goes to Hilo in a few days, relieving the Hanai wall, which has been some time on the Hilo coast lightering. The Hawaii will return to Honolulu for a thorough overhauling.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC	NOV. 24	COPTIC	NOV. 21
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 5
COPTIC	DEC. 20	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 25	GAEPLIC	DEC. 22

1900

GAEPLIC

HONGKONG MARU

1900

OTIS A FAILURE

Albert P. Taylor Tells of Manila Conditions.

A Returned Honolian and His Views on the Character of Our Campaign in Luzon.

Albert P. Taylor, who returned to Honolulu on a recent transport from Manila, talks as follows about the defects in General Otis' policy:

"When I left Manila on the 20th of October the affairs of the city and surrounding country in general were still in a peculiar and somewhat chaotic condition, arising, in my opinion, from the lack of capability of General Otis to carry into effect, or even to plan a vigorous campaign which would result in an early termination of the Philippine insurrection. In other words, I would say from my own observation, as well as from the statements of some well-known ranking officers of the army in Manila, that General Otis is, in fact, incompetent to cope with such a two-headed question.

"He is an officer who should merely be in command of a brigade, not an army corps, and especially such a magnificent organization as the Eighth Army Corps has proven itself to be. In the regular army he is but a Brigadier-General, being a Major-General only by brevet. General Otis is endeavoring to bring out of its chaotic state, the civil affairs of an insular dependency which has been rotting away under Spanish rule for centuries. This civil question in itself is one requiring the constant and able efforts of men schooled and trained in the administration of civil and municipal government; the Custom House and Tax problems have been met to a small extent, yet, in the extension of the American systems of revenue collections, the details are yet far from being worked out under the Governorship of General Otis. It is a vast and knotty problem for even a body of men to untangle and weave into proper shape; and yet, here is but one man who pretends to be able single-handed to solve it, and conduct extensive military operations as well.

What has been the result? An undefined and incomplete civil government established along the lines of martial law with its arbitrary limitations, and a deplorable result of more than a year's army operations in the field.

"On the morning of my arrival in Manila Bay on the transport "Siam," October 6th, just as we came opposite Cavite and the memorable scene of Dewey's May-day victory, we heard the loud booming of artillery; with our glasses we discovered dense clouds of smoke arising just beyond Cavite (now the United States Navy Yard), and surmised that our artillerymen were out practicing. Upon arrival at the docks we learned that General Schwan had been fighting the insurgents in severely contested battles at Noveleta and Old Cavite, and had just re-taken the towns. Think of it! Our forces had just re-captured towns which had been taken eighteen months previously, and around which since the memorable 4th of February, of this year, our brave volunteers had fought and bled, and victoriously driven the pugnacious "little brown men" from them. Again the next day all Manila heard the dull booming of the guns beyond Cavite and then the news of another battle, and so it has continued.

"Three days after my arrival I drove out in a carriage towards Caloocan La Loma and the famous Waterworks, famous in the annals of the victories of the volunteers and had just reached La Loma Church where General "Andy" Burt is stationed with the 25th Infantry (colored), when the line was suddenly attacked from Malabon on the extreme left (north), down to the Pasig river (south). General Pio Pilar had suddenly appeared in force along our entire front and begun a well-timed attack. The regulars swarmed out into position and charged across the open field through a hall of Mauser bullets to within 500 yards of the Filipinos as they stood at the edge of the thick forest, and finally drove them back through the woods by severe and deadly volleys of rifle-fire, and splendid shelling with the light field guns. This occurred not forty-five minutes ride from Escuela street, Manila. Our forces, at that time amounting to fully 30,000 regulars, do not command even the towns and cities which the volunteers captured five months ago. Why does this condition exist? Because General Otis is so tied up with his clerical duties relating to the civil and military government, seeing to it that his "papers, etc." are properly filed out in duplicate and triplicate, dated, signed and approved, and the myriad of intricacies incident to the "making out" and forwarding of papers, that he has no time to go out to the firing line to make personal observations. There are fine, able offi-

cials in the field in command of divisions of the gallant Eighth Army Corps, Lawton, Bates, Joe Wheeler, Schwan, "Andy" Burt, but their swords are locked in their sheaths. One of Otis' orders is, "Not to fire until the Filipino empties his rifle;" a strange condition to confront an out-post-sentry with; to compel him to stand and watch a so-called "amigo" Filipino spy out our position holding a hoe in his hands to encourage the feeling of his friendliness."

"While I remained at La Loma Church, on the firing line, I saw hundreds of Filipino women with heavily laden baskets of food balanced upon their heads, daily stride past the church, past our wondering sentries across the 1500 yards of open field and disappear into the stretch of forest on the opposite side behind which Pilar's division skulked. We estimated that in six days 21,000 pounds of food had thus passed through our lines to feed "our friends the enemy." Brigade and regimental commanders fumed and swore because the power was taken from them to confiscate the edibles. Yet, General Otis' order reads literally that "the natives shall not be disturbed when they are without arms, and are pursuing the peaceful vocations of life;" and do nothing to make them discontented with American rule. "Pursue the peaceful vocations of life!" When a native uses a hoe in a field, the American sentry feels certain that buried within a few feet of the peaceful native, is a deadly Mauser rifle and plenty of ammunition. And so the long caravans of Filipino "stomach ammunition" go out every day unmolested.

"Almost every day field statements come in from all parts of the line, reporting the death, of one and sometimes two men, often times within the last two weeks, the deaths being very numerous among the officers. General Otis plainly does not control the situation; he merely commands such positions as his troops occupy along the line, in barracks and under patrol. Within the very city itself, in the heart of the Tondo and Binondo district which have already been swept with fire and sword, the natives are fully known to be insurrectos of the worst class, and an outbreak is nightly feared, so that heavy reserves are held within the city to patrol the streets at night, and woe betide that individual who is found upon the streets, except an army officer, after 8:30 p.m. That is Manila's "curfew" hour. Even the Reserve hospitals almost in the heart of the city are now heavily guarded against a massacre of the inmates, arms being supplied the institutions for the convalescents' defense.

"If the military operations are to be successfully performed, and a Republican civil government firmly established, there should be a head to each department with full powers for carrying out their plans, with possibly a Governor-General over all. With their proper officers, each department should be able without further expensive delay to speedily terminate a question which under present conditions is a colossal one. This seems to be an un-written consensus of opinion among the army officers.

"True it is that the army is sadly deficient in transportation facilities, due to the disaster to our own ship, the "Siam" interfering with the problem greatly, as the Filipino ponies, little larger than Shetlands are unable to draw the heavy loads required, and therefore slow-moving Caribao's are pressed into service. However, the great warehouses of the Quartermaster Department are filled to overflowing, every transport adding tons upon tons of material and subsistence, which ought long ago to have been forwarded to the army, and the army in turn advanced into the enemy's country. Yet even this has not been accomplished. The regimental warehouses are well filled, but these are located in Manila, but often at too great a distance for prompt service of the commissary.

"Aguinaldo evidently has very complete information of every contemplated movement of the American army, ascertained by his spies who are employed as "amigos" in every department of the United States service. They are shrewd little people and worm their way into army secrets with amazing alacrity. The under-warden of Billibid prison, appointed to his position because he was an "amigo," was lately arrested as it was discovered that he was one of Aguinaldo's chief spies in Manila as well as his collector of war monies. General Pilar, it is well understood, enters the city at will under various disguises and then suddenly swoops down with his division upon a weak part of our lines, generally managing to raise considerable mischief. Shortly before my arrival, three insurgent Brigadier-Generals came into the city at will under various disguises and then suddenly swoops down with his division upon a weak part of our lines, generally managing to raise considerable mischief.

"Supper to Capt. Paul Smith, Last Saturday night a very pleasant and enjoyable time was spent in the armory by the officers of the First Battalion and officers and members of Co. A. The occasion was a supper tendered to Capt. Paul Smith on the eve of his departure from the Islands. A set of resolutions passed by his late command were read and presented to him, with the very best wishes for his success in his new sphere of duty. If Captain Smith is half as highly appreciated in his new regiment as he was in the First Regiment he will come back to the Islands as well, something better than a captain. May he go on and prosper is the wish of all his friends and former comrades in the National Guard Hawaii.

tives often numbering nearly 5,000, cheered them to the echo. Since then it has been decided that no more Brigadiers will be accorded like honors. Four days after their departure a concentrated attack was made upon various stretches of our lines. So much had the Brigadiers gained in information.

"Every time I rode from the city to La Loma or Caloocan I carried a revolver, well exposed, to view when out in the native portions and suburbs. No one wearing the khaki dares venture between the city and our lines without a weapon, for danger lurks behind every bamboo thicket. Caloocan and La Loma seem to be the positions greatly desired by the insurgents, for, in possession of them they could control Manila's water supply. La Loma is a church of the cumbersome Spanish padre style of architecture, located four miles to the north of the city and somewhat isolated, as within the enclosure is a cemetery. General Burt has his headquarters inside the church which now contains little of its former ecclesiastical dignity beyond the altar and the figure upon the cross above it. A shell from the Utah Battery plowed its way through a window buttress demolishing considerable portions of the interior; the roof and dome are perforated in a score of places, while the wall is full of small orifices caused by Mauser, Remington and Krag bullets. The General and some of his officers occupied the vestry for sleeping quarters; my cot was arranged under the altar. Occasionally during the night's vigil a sharpshooter took a long shot at the church whenever a lantern or candle-light appeared, and the sput of Mauser bullets against the walls became a familiar sound.

"As the entire question, both in civil and military matters, now stands, and the manner in which affairs are conducted, or at least have been conducted, the United States will have a hard problem to solve. It is too great a one for General Otis to work out with his clerical methods. Place him at the foot of his class, and let the next one go to the head. Therein lies a probable solution."

HAWAIIAN SUGAR STOCKS.

Comment of a San Francisco Commercial Paper.

The Financial Letter, George Heasman's paper, contains the following of local interest:

Mr. St. Goar returned from the Hawaiian Islands during the week, where he has spent six weeks in examining the plantations. After a careful examination of the properties, he considers sugar securities the most desirable industrial securities in this or any other market.

It is also learned from another source that the case as presented by Mr. Hartwell has had considerable influence in bringing about the present favorable attitude of the Washington authorities, and all the opinions received from those at Washington and elsewhere give strength to the belief that some modification will be speedily made giving relief to those transactions falling under the order.

DOAN LU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It is the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriad of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

THE LAND ORDER

Messrs Hartwell and Ballou Submit Briefs.

The Hill Railway—The Opinion of Herbert B. Gehr and Others.

By the arrival of the steamer China it is learned, both through official and unofficial sources, that it is most probable the late land order of President McKinley, relating to Hawaii, will be so construed, if not actually modified, that no hardship will fall upon those who purchased land in good faith previous thereto.

While the Government is so situated that the Cabinet cannot give out full information owing to the fact that the matters under consideration have not as yet reached a conclusion, still it is conceded that the prospects for a very liberal construction of the order are good, and there are fair chances even for a modification thereof after the case has been fully gone over.

From the letters received by the Government it is learned that General Hartwell has already submitted law points upon which he asks to be heard by the Attorney General, asking for modifications of the land order of President McKinley. Attorney Ballou is also in Washington representing the Rapid Transit Company of Honolulu. He is also asking for modification, as far as the land order affects the interests of that company. The letters state, however, that up to the leaving of the mail neither of these gentlemen had been formally heard upon the points submitted.

Mr. Herbert B. Gehr, who has been East in the interests of his company, was seen yesterday after the arrival of the China. He states that he made a trip to Washington as soon almost as the order was issued, induced by the fact that the Hill Railway must necessarily cross various pieces of public land. Mr. Gehr states that he had both interviews and consultations with officials in Washington and with leading men, and he is satisfied the order will be so construed as not to interfere with the building of the railway.

"We shall," continued Mr. Gehr, "keep right along with our preparations, and we now have a large force of men on the way here for the work of construction. The fact is, that in seeking information for myself I learned that it is the intention of the Washington Government to so interpret the order that it will not affect previous purchases and leases of public lands in good faith, but to stop such leases and purchases on and after the publication of the order. This is the opinion of all with whom I have discussed the matter, and, as I believe, is the view semi-officially expressed in Washington."

It is also learned from another source that the case as presented by Mr. Hartwell has had considerable influence in bringing about the present favorable attitude of the Washington authorities, and all the opinions received from those at Washington and elsewhere give strength to the belief that some modification will be speedily made giving relief to those transactions falling under the order.

By the Australia.

Following is a list of passengers booked to leave San Francisco by the Australia, up to the time of the China's departure on the 9th inst.: Mr. Koch, Beresford Pierce, Axel Aalberg, F. J. Cross, J. F. Morgan, G. W. Smith, wife, child, Rev. S. S. Desha, J. K. Kaunane, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Rev. J. M. Exera, Professor Boehm, Mrs. E. W. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Mr. Fennell, R. E. Fennell, Miss R. Duffy, R. D. King, A. E. Easom, wife and son, Miss Young, J. A. Hooper, wife and daughter, R. Farrier, Mr. Wallace, Henshaw Bulkley and party, John Kamauwal, W. Puao, Dr. Bishop and lady, A. G. Ballentyne, Dr. A. Mouritz, A. G. Eames and wife, E. A. Fraser, J. C. Quinn, C. J. Hutchins, J. H. Bell, J. Plaw, Mrs. J. Brown, 2 children and maid, Rev. O. P. Emerson and wife, J. C. Walker, wife and daughter, W. G. Hyman, A. C. Paulsmuir, H. Cohn, A. de Erlach, Miss Wiley, Mrs. J. N. Wiley and child, E. M. Waish, and four Orpheum company.

Plates H. L. Draper.

Captain H. L. Draper, who is well-known to the Islands, as having been lieutenant in charge of the marines from the U. S. S. Boston in the troubles of 1893, and later as the leader of the first battalion of marines to land at Guantanamo, Cuba, in the Spanish war, is passing through to Manila on the "Solace."

ELEEELE! Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and

guaranteed to last longer than other

Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, a poor feed is dear at any price

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

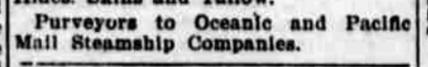
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

PURE - BREED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.



PURE BREED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WERDIN,

THE WEEK IN MAUI

MRS. GEORGE DEWEY.

What is Doing in Island Society.

Thanksgiving Literary—A Prisoner at Large—Sports and Pastimes.

MAUI, Nov. 18.—During Thursday evening, the 16th, the "Thanksgiving Literary," under the auspices of the Makawao Society, was held at the residence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku. A large number of people were present who listened with pleasure to the following program:

PART I.
Piano duet, "Festival Cortege," Mrs. Aiken and Miss Schweizer.
Reading, "The First Thanksgiving," Mrs. Taylor.
Reading, "The Pumpkin," Miss Watson.
Vocal solo, "A Hawaiian Thanksgiving Song," Miss Simpson.
Recitation, "Something to be Thankful For," Master Alfred Taylor.
Reading, "Give Thanks For What?" Miss Schweizer.
Vocal Solo, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," Mrs. Nicoll.
Recitation, "Thanksgiving Day," Miss Fleming.

PART II.

Music by the Homophone.

The "homophone" consisted of a large musical staff upon which very strange musical notation was evident, for in place of the usual circular representations, the heads of the notes were depicted by human faces, and it goes without saying that there were no half, quarter or eighth notes on the staff.

When pointed to, each note or face emitted a tone corresponding to its position on the staff.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin, as conductor, made a facetious speech introducing the remarkable instrument. He explained that this "homophone" had the misfortune to come from San Francisco on the ill-fated "Colusa"; that it fell overboard with the water-pipe when the bark was stranded on the reef near Spreckelsville; that it was saved only through the heroic efforts of Messrs. Lowrie and Cooke, who had charged a big bill for salvage. The first tune played was "Saw My Leg off," and the last "The Old Oaken Bucket."

The refreshments, which were of the New England "Thanksgiving" order, with the exception of ice cream, consisted of baked beans, brown bread, apple pie, mince pie, squash pie and pumpkin pie.

The sale of needlework and candy amounted to about \$150.

FREE FROM ARREST.

During the 17th the sailor of the bark C. D. Bryant (now discharging coal at Kaanapali), who was arrested for assault upon two of his shipmates, was brought before Acting Consular Agent S. C. Allen of Spreckelsville, who sent him back to his ship. The Lahaina district magistrate decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

THANKSGIVING BASEBALL.

During Thanksgiving Day there will be a match game of baseball at Kahului between the Ulupauka and Walluku clubs. Laurie Crook is the captain of the former and Dr. Booie of the latter association.

SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT.

During the 14th the district magistrate of Makawao sentenced Manuel Charlis to eighteen months' imprisonment. Charlis is the Spanish laborer of Paia plantation who assaulted a luna with a hoe, cutting a long gash in his arm. A. F. Tavares, lawyer for the defendant, appealed the case for a trial by jury.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE.

The printing office for the Walluku Journal is nearly completed. It is situated in the same building with the Walluku postoffice.

Maui people were on the lookout for Indians on the morning of the 15th, but nothing of the kind was visible except several shooting stars.

PRISONER AT LARGE.

During the 15th a prisoner serving a sentence for one year for larceny escaped while working on the Spreckelsville road. He is a Chinese named Chung Pack. Sheriff Baldwin has offered a reward of \$50 for his capture. It is thought that he is hid away in one of the Spreckelsville camps.

NEW DIRECTORY.

The Maui Telephone Company has recently issued a new directory in the shape of a neat booklet. The names of subscribers are arranged both alphabetically and according to the numbers.

MARINE NEWS.

Kahului—Arrived, Nov. 14, schr. H. C. Wright, Olson, 31 days from Klimnoo, Alaska, with fish guano for H. C. Co. She cleared on the 18th for Europe in ballast.

DR. M'KIBBIN.

Dr. McKibbin of Honolulu is a guest of his brother, Alexander McKibbin of Makawao.

THE WEATHER.

Weather—During the week heavy "trades" but no rain.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS, WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well. Adolph J. Miller, Manchester, N. H., says by all dentists, Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for H. C. J.



BABY LIKES IT

Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humors, rashee, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purer of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin and speedily complete the cure.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. U. S. 12cts. T. N. 10cts. PAPER DRESS AND CREAM COOP. SOA Prope, Boston, U. S. A. British depo, F. NEWBURY & SON, London. "All About Baby's Skin," etc.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORY: South St., San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials ! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Pho-phatic Material for Fertilizer is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TROPIC OILS.

By the "Iolanai" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now about over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Clearance Sale OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

FURNITURE.

Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

COYNE-MEHRHEN FURNITURE COMPANY
Progress Block, Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1856.
Accumulated Funds £23,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 30,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT LIST DECMBR, 1890.
£112,950,000.
1-Authorised Capital £2,000,000 £ 4
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,000 2 11
2-Fire Funds 2,700,000 2 11
3-Life and Annuity Funds 10,000,000 17 4
4-Other Funds 11,000,000 5 10
5-Reserve 1,500,000 4 4
Revenue Fire Branch 1,500,000 4 4
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,415,312 18 8
Total reichsmarks 23,050,000 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAINING
AND
STEREOTYPED

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Lady Visitors
Mrs. M. J. Ward of Washington, D. C., whose late husband was the inventor of the famous Ward gun and whose brother was Wm. J. Florence, the renowned comedian, is at the Hawaiian. She is accompanied by Mrs. Whitman of Spokane, wife of a former State Senator of Minnesota. The ladies will stay in Hawaii about two months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, November 17.

Stmr. Iwani, Gregory, from Koloa, with passengers.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, from Waimea, with 63 bags taro and 5 pkgs. sundries.

Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, from San Francisco, with 2,000 tons gen. misc., consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, November 18.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Honolulu, with 46 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Maui, McDonald, from Kawaihao, with 180 cords wood and 90 head cattle, consigned to Hustace & Co.

Stmr. Mikahala, Peterson, from Makawao, with passengers and 58 pkgs. furniture, 25 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. James Maake, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Maui and Hawaii ports, with passengers and 202 sheep, 52 head cattle, 63 hogs, 91 hides, 25 sacks bones, 286 sacks potatoes, 95 sacks corn, 50 sacks sugar, 168 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, November 19.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 184 sacks potatoes, 162 sacks corn, 255 sacks taro, 223 pkgs. sundries, 28 pkgs. hides, 114 hogs.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 250 sheep, 46 bags taro and 75 pkgs. sundries.

U. S. stmr. Solace, Dunlap 8 days from San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Monday, November 20.

Sip. Kaiulani, from Pearl Lochs.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, November 17.

Am. stmr. China, Seabury, Yokohama.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.

U. S. stmr. Pennsylvania, Broomhead, Manila.

U. S. stmr. Olympia, Trowbridge, Manila.

Saturday, November 18.

Stmr. Iwani, Gregory, Makaweli.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, Eleele.

Stmr. Kihonua, Thompson, Lahaina.

U. S. stmr. Conemaugh, Storrs, Manila.

U. S. stmr. Leelanaw, Roberts, Manila.

Monday, November 20.

Stmr. James Maake, Tullett, Kapaa.

Stmr. Lehua, Parker, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sache, Kamalo.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILO—Arrived, Nov. 16, Am. bkt. Archer, Calhoun, 25 days from San Francisco, 1,900 tons misc., 21 head stock, to H. Hackfeld & Co. Passengers—C. Robinson, H. C. Whitehouse, Sailed, Nov. 11, schr. Nokomis, for Pt. Townsend in ballast; Nov. 16, br. Rodger Dhu, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mrs. Wise and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher and child, G. A. Turner, E. Turner, M. Owens.

KAHULUI—Arrived, prior to Nov. 15, schr. H. C. Wright, from Killisnoo with guano.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per schr. Aloha, November 17.—Carl Ahm.

From San Francisco, per bk. Mauna Ali, November 16.—Thomas F. Kelley.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Iwani, November 16.—Mr. Comstock, Mrs. M. Rego, Mrs. G. Pereira, Mrs. J. Pereira, Mrs. Medeiros, three deck passengers.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Iwani, November 18.—W. H. Rice, Phillip Rice, L. A. Thurston, J. T. Moir, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. J. Leadingham, Miss Jessie Topsich, Miss M. Baker, F. M. Wakefield, Jas. Halziel, W. B. Townsend, Miss O. Little, A. Weil, W. H. Barth, E. Lindsay, E. Bader, J. M. Horner, A. B. Lindsay, H. Winck, wife, child and maid, Mrs. K. K. Pua and daughter, E. E. Olding, J. H. McKenzie, Y. Chen Man, E. C. Schneider, W. Oakley, W. H. Cornwell, Miss B. Taylor, Miss H. Taylor, C. A. Graham, H. Dickerman, A. P. Boller, W. H. Abbott and fifty-six deck passengers.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 19.—P. R. Engle, Miss H. Wood, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr., H. Morrison, A. Cropp, J. M. Lydigate, G. R. Ewart, S. K. Oliver, A. Fernandes and wife, J. Anderson, J. Gandal, J. Clark, F. W. Meier, S. T. Kee, J. H. Kaewi and sixty-eight on deck.

From Honokaa, per stmr. Noeau, November 18.—H. Louisville.

From Kawaihae, per stmr. Maui, November 18.—C. Weir.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Makaweli, November 18.—H. P. Faye, Miss M. Knudsen, James Scott and family, Mrs. C. H. Dasher, Mr. Hailaway.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Maake, November 18.—Miss S. Schubert, Mr. Wegesend.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 19.—H. A. Baldwin, wife two children and two servants, Miss Curtis, R. J. Higby, E. R. Hendry, Mrs. J. W. Walron, child and servant, T. F. Samson, wife and child, R. Fursey, J. N. Williams, D. C. Lindsay and wife, C. Lennox, L. M. Vettesen, J. D. Levenson, C. Afong, Awana, W. K. Hutchinson, Mrs. Borba and child, Miss A. Merritt, C. H. Dickey, J. S. McCandless, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., J. Blackie, F. W. Kohl, H. Hayesden, wife, child and servant, Mrs. C. Amon and child, G. C. Wood and fifty-six deck.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua, November 18.—H. Vickers, wife and child, A. W. Ahlborn, H. C. Biele, W. Auld, Yosawa, Mrs. Keolokahi.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per ship George Curtis, November 18.—Mrs. Howitt.

For San Francisco, per brg. J. D. Spreckels, November 18.—P. F. Ryan and wife, R. McCubbins.

For China and Japan, per stmr. China, November 17.—A. S. Young, W. H. Howe, D. M. Baldwin, Mrs. Lee D. Munro, H. J. McGrath, Kum Yok.

The tug Iroquois is preparing for her survey trip to Midway Islands. A detail of scientific cable surveyors are expected on the Australia Wednesday.

BY AUTHORITY.

Administrator's Sale.

E. W. Estep, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1899.
2125-31

Tuesday, November 28th, 1899, being a National Holiday, all Government Offices throughout the Republic, will close on that day.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, Nov. 18, 1899.
5387 2124

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blank for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, November 11th, 1899.
2124-14

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 18, Chapter 64 of the Session Laws of 1896, one Awa License for each District of the several Islands, will be sold at Public Auction, between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1899.

Each license to be for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1900.

The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu...\$1,000.00

For the District of Hilo.....500

For the District of Waialua.....500

For the District of Lahaina.....250.00

For each other District.....100.00

The Licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Koolau, Koolauloa, Waialua and Ewa and Waiau on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Executive Building on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, November 10, 1899.
5387 2124

NOTICE TO FRUIT IMPORTERS.

Owing to a pest discovered by the Government Entomologist, Prof. A. Koebel, called the Mediterranean fly and which is doing much damage to the fruits in the Australian colonies and South Sea Islands, notice is hereby given by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry that the importation of fruits from the Australian colonies and the South Sea Islands is strictly forbidden.

DAVID HAUGHS,
Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.
5382 2122-1m

ANNUAL MEETING.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Union Mill Company, Limited, held at the Company's office in Kohala, November 6, 1899, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. RENTON President
H. H. RENTON Vice President
T. R. WALKER Treasurer
H. H. RENTON Secretary
T. R. KEYWORTH AuditorH. H. RENTON,
Secretary Union Mill Co., Ltd.
2124-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Au Hoy and Chew King Sun of Hong Kong, China, are admitted as partners in our firm, and that Wong Wu Foy and Wong Sang, both of Hong Kong, China, have withdrawn from our firm.

WING WO TAI & CO.

Manager, Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1899.
2124-6

The tug Iroquois is preparing for her survey trip to Midway Islands. A detail of scientific cable surveyors are expected on the Australia Wednesday.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.ESTATE OF
James I. Dowsett, Deceased.

na; also the ill of Kunana and its Fisheries; and all the land above or mounds of an imaginary line drawn three miles mauka of and parallel with the old Government road; also one acre of Taro Land in the locality known as Kanenein.

All that portion of Halawa lying between the Oahu Railway and Land Company track and an altitude of 500 feet has been leased and rent paid in advance for full term of the lease.

Excepting (1st) lease dated September 28th, 1888, for twenty years from September 1st, 1888, to Chum Lau Chong and others and now assigned to Honolulu Sugar Company, containing 17 82-100 acres Rice Land, for which they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000.00 semi-annually; (2d) lease dated January 1st, 1889, to Chulan & Co., for twenty years from September 1st, 1888, and now assigned to Honolulu Sugar Company, containing 66 74-100 acres Rice Land, for which they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000.00 semi-annually; (3d) lease dated November 27th, 1887, for ten years from September 1st, 1888, to Chow Ah Po for 17 92-100 acres Rice Land at a yearly rental of \$90.00 payable semi-annually; (4th) and all of that part of Makalapa pad dock as is not arable and which is fit for pasture.

A portion of Halawa, containing 780 acres, lying mauka or below the Oahu Railway and Land Company track, has also been leased to the Honolulu Sugar Company and rent paid in advance for the full term of this lease.

One small Fish Pond, known as Waiau, and House Lot on the beach at Halawa is leased to John Defries for 11 1/2 years from March 1st, 1887, at a yearly rental of \$50.00.

Terms cash, U. S. gold coin. Conveyances at expense of purchaser.

J. M. DOWSETT,
Administrator Est. of J. I. Dowsett.

STAMPS WANTED.

TO ANYONE WHO WILL MAIL me, postage paid, 500 used Hawaiian stamps, no matter what denomination, in good condition, I will mail, postage paid, 6 nice photographs of California views, 5x8, mounted. These pictures represent scenes in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, and will be a pleasure to anyone. Give correct address. Mail all stamps to

W. DENKER,
San Jose, Santa Clara Co., California.
2126-1m

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Kipahulu Sugar Co., held this day at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. F. Hackfeld President
H. C. Pfleider Vice President
H. A. Isenberg Treasurer
Ed. Suhr Secretary
W. Pfoethauer AuditorED. SUHR,
Acting Secretary.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2121

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Koloa Sugar Company, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Paul Isenberg President
A. W. C. Cropp Vice President
J. F. Hackfeld Treasurer
T. W. Hobson Secretary
W. Pfoethauer AuditorED. SUHR,
Acting Secretary.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2122-4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of J. C. Strow, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said J. C. Strow, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date of death, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DATED, Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1899.

J. S. WALKER,
Administrator of the Estate of J. C. Strow, Deceased.
2120-4t

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Kukauau Plantation Co., held this day, October 21, 1899, at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. M. Horner President
J. F. Hackfeld Vice President
Ed. Suhr Treasurer
Ed. Horner AuditorED. SUHR,
Secretary.
2121-8t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of James R. Holt, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Helen A. Holt, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Helen A. Holt, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 22d day of December,